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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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ARMY review completed.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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| STATE | #X | ARMY | #X | NAVY | #X | AIR | #X | FBI | | AEC | | | | |
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REPORT [REDACTED]

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COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 27 June 1955

SUBJECT Civil Defense Training

NO. OF PAGES 8

DATE OF INFORMATION [REDACTED]

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A. Training at the Investment Bank

1. Origins

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[REDACTED] During 1953, an order was issued by the Presidium of the Stalinogrod Voivodship National Council (Prezydium Wojewodzkiej Rady Narodowej Stalinogrod), in accordance with a decree of the Ministry of National Defense in Warsaw, stating that all employees of state enterprises would be required to attend courses on civil defense under the supervision of the Ministry of National Defense and in coordination with the local Military Commander. [REDACTED] the mandatory instruction was to be covered in courses at least three months long. During each course weekly meetings would be held until the requirements were completed.

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2. Organization of Courses

In July 1953, both male and female employees of the Investment Bank (less the housekeeping personnel) were divided into two groups of 120 persons each. Each group was required to attend two-hour classes held weekly for a three month period, after normal duty hours

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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in the large meeting room of the bank. [redacted] approx- 25X1
imately 20 to 25 hours of instruction in all were given. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] although a few individuals were known to have not attended some 25X1
of the classes, no corrective action had been taken to his knowledge.

3. Instructors

All instruction was given by two instructors. One was an unidentified uniformed Polish Army officer who wore either one or two stars on his shoulderboards, and the other was a bank employee who was ordinarily responsible for fire security in the bank but who was also called the Bank Air Raid Warden. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] his instruction was of reasonably good quality considering the limited and dated scope of the course. 25X1
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4. General Presentation Methods

[redacted] all subjects were presented in a very general manner. The personnel attending the course had only a limited interest in the subjects presented, since they were of the opinion that the civil defense measures taught were outmoded and were directed towards WW I type of warfare rather than towards WW II or future wartime operations. Most of the employees could not understand why such a course of instruction was being presented, since they had believed that the Polish government meant to live in "peace". 25X1

[redacted] 25X1
no phase of the instruction was directed towards any specific organization, installation, location, or individual. At no time was the scope or purpose of the instruction outlined or specific mention made of past wartime incidents.

Although most of the instruction was given in lecture form, sketches, charts, pictures, and models of various subjects covered were also utilized as training aids. None of the materiel, equipment, wartime tactics, or military or civilian strengths was specifically identified with or tied to any one nation or group of nations. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] most of the subjects covered were more or less familiar to his group since the great majority had either had WW II military service or had come into contact with civil defense in a civilian status at that time. [redacted] the course [redacted] being simply an orientation or refresher course. 25X1
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5. Courses at Other Banks

[redacted] similar civil defense training courses were being given in other banks in Stalinogrod at the same time that the courses were being given at the Investment Bank. 25X1

6. Subjects of Instruction

The subjects given in this course were broken down into the following groups for reporting purposes only. They do not indicate the order of presentation during the course.

a. Air Defense Systems

Instruction consisted of one hour of general introductory information and the wartime utilization of armed service and

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civilian organizations. Remarks were also made on the effective use of manpower, coordination, and individual efforts.

b. Air Defense Organization

Instruction consisted of one hour of introductory information on the general use of military air and ground forces and civilian facilities and personnel in air warning and defense systems. At no time were the responsible agencies, functions, positions in national structure, or headquarters locations defined for any country.

Various types of aircraft were described and the capabilities, normal missions and tactics of each type were mentioned. At no time were aircraft referred to by nationality or identified by other than general type (heavy or light bomber, long or short distance aircraft), primary mission (bombing, fighter, reconnaissance, transport, etc.), or number of engines.

c. Air Warning and Interception Systems

Instruction covered commonly known information on the use of radar to determine the location and direction of enemy aircraft, the dispatch of fighter planes to intercept enemy aircraft, and the use of anti-aircraft weapons for the destruction of enemy planes.

At no time was any mention made of sonic or visual warning systems, organizational structures, headquarters locations, types and characteristics of equipment, or effectiveness of warning and intercept systems. No mention was made of airborne radar, guided missiles, or ground observer organizations.

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d. Anti-Aircraft Defenses

This instruction only defined anti-aircraft weapons as heavy or light and mentioned the use of balloons as defense measures against low flying aircraft. such balloons would be located near major installations (government buildings, factories) and manned by military personnel. No mention was made of the organization or disposition of anti-aircraft units.

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e. Passive Defense Against Air Attack

The major part of the whole civil defense course was covered by the various subjects that fall in this category. The primary interest was in the protective and control measures that could be expected of an individual. There was very little discussion concerning group efforts or any specific agency or organization. At no time was any relationship inferred between civilian and military passive air defense measures, nor was there any reference to the identification or organization of interested agencies.

(1) Civil Defense Groups

ultimately any basic civil defense organization would be broken down into three groups: fire fighters, poison gas teams, and first aid units.

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(2) Fire Fighting and Control of Fires

Various methods used by an individual to fight or control various types of fires, the use of fire fighting equipment, and the storage of fire fighting material were covered. Various known WW II types of incendiary bombs were described, as well as the methods used to extinguish them. The standard fire precaution measures emphasized were the removal of inflammable material from attics and living quarters, the storage of same in cellars, and the provision of sand boxes, shovels, rakes, and other fire fighting instruments in the attic and in all living quarters. No mention was made of the storage of water or emergency food supplies. It was suggested that each family have a small first-aid kit for emergency use in its home.

the fire control personnel would be divided into fire-fighting and fire watch groups. The fire watch would be stationed on roof tops and would report new fires by telephone to a central but unspecified office. The fire fighting groups would only be responsible for a specific area. They would supervise fire fighting until the arrival of regular fire fighting equipment and personnel.

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(3) Chemical Warfare Defense

Instruction lasting about eight hours was given on how to wear and maintain a gas mask and the functioning of the mask.

four gas masks were passed around the group; each individual was required to adjust the mask to his own head and to inspect it thoroughly. From pictures shown to him, he believed that the gas mask used in the instruction was the Soviet MOD-8. civilian gas mask distribution was not mentioned.

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During the entire chemical warfare instruction, only four WW I gases were referred to: mustard, lewisite, phosgene, and a fourth which smelled like bad eggs. The group was instructed on the effect of these gases on the body, how to determine which gas was being used, what protection one must take against chemical agents, fundamental first aid, the use of various unspecified ointments, and the protective clothing available to civil defense personnel.

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special groups would be formed during an emergency which would have the sole responsibility of keeping personnel alerted for chemical attacks, determining the type of agent used, and treating persons who had come into contact with these agents.

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all anti-chemical first-aid stations would be located in open fields.

(4) First Aid

Instruction was presented on fundamental first-aid measures for the treatment of cuts, bruises, burns, and suffocation,

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and the handling of individuals who were under shock or had broken bones.

(5) Shelters and Other Protective Structures

All instruction on air raid shelters emphasized the protection offered by small private or individual air raid shelters, which should be located in the cellars of all residences or office buildings. The instruction emphasized that all civilian personnel not assigned specific civilian defense duties should go to one of these air raid shelters in an emergency. When a suitable location for an air raid shelter was not available, it was recommended that zig-zag trenches be dug away from the house to a depth of about 1½ meters, or that refuge should be taken in open fields.

[redacted] no existing large bunkers or air raid shelters in the city, even of WW II vintage; nor was any mention made during the course of any large community air raid shelters which were or would be located there. About 1949, an order was received that all signs showing the location of WW II individual or small group air raid shelters would be removed. After this action was taken, no instructions were received on the renovation of these WW II individual shelters or the construction of new shelters. [redacted] no funds were ever made available to the Investment Bank (which was financially responsible for new state constructions or renovations) for the construction of any air raid shelters or underground installations in or around the city of Stalinograd.

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(6) Utilities

[redacted] although no specific instruction was given on what the state enterprises furnishing gas, water and electricity should do, [redacted] during an emergency all electric current would be shut off in the city of Stalinograd.

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(7) Rifle Operation

One unidentified rifle was brought into the meeting room and disassembled and assembled. Some basic instruction was given on rifle handling, operation and maintenance. No firing demonstrations or group exercises took place, and the instructors did not ever mention why this subject was being covered during a civil defense course. [redacted]

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7. Examinations and Subsequent Assignments

[redacted] upon completion of the instruction each individual was required to undergo an oral examination which consisted of answering five simple questions. No personnel were delegated to any specific duties in a civilian defense program after they completed the course; and no mention was made in this program of required instruction for the entire civilian population. [redacted]

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1. Organization of Course

[redacted] Klucznik, a confirmed Communist Party member, was to be responsible for organizing and controlling a one-year civil defense training program to be given to selected employees of the Baildon Steel Works [redacted]

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[redacted] and that Gutowski, the announcer on the inter-foundry radio system, had been appointed as "Baildon Steel Works Military Commandant" and was to act as Klucznik's assistant.

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[redacted] both Klucznik and Gutowski were civilian employees of the Baildon Steel Works and had no known association with the military forces. Both men did have titles comparable to those of leaders of para-military units. However, it was never stated whether these titles were general ones in an organized, national civil defense program or applied only to the Baildon Steel Works. Neither man wore a uniform, carried any weapon, or controlled a recognized group of individuals which could be compared to any type of military unit.

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According to Klucznik and Gutowski, the Military Section of the Presidium of the Stalinogrod Voivodship (Regional) National Council had issued an order setting up the one-year course in the Baildon Steel Works. Detailed instruction would be given to selected personnel, who would be trained as a cadre for the Baildon Steel Works Civil Defense Organization.

In June and July 1954, approximately seven to eight groups of selected employees of the Baildon Steel Works, with 30 individuals per

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group, were told to attend the civil defense training program started at that time. Each group was delegated specific civil defense responsibilities (fire watchers, fire fighters, etc.); and instruction was given from two to four times weekly to each group, partly during and partly after regular working hours. [redacted] each group was to receive some instruction on each phase of the training program, but special emphasis was to be placed on the responsibilities assigned to each individual group.

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It was rumored that after the cadre group had completed the one-year course all other Baildon Steel Works employees were to receive a different and more general course on civil defense. [redacted] this possible course would last for three months and be comparable with the instruction [redacted] at the Investment Bank in Stalinogrod.

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2. Subjects Presented

[redacted] as of December 1954, the instruction being presented at the Baildon Foundry was covering the same subjects as those once presented at the Investment Bank. [redacted]

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While the instruction received at the bank was not directed towards defense of any specific installation or area, all instruction given at the Baildon Steel Works was specifically applicable to civil defense activities in the Steel Works area. Moreover, the time spent on all subjects had been considerably increased. Each subject was presented with more detailed training aids and demonstrations, and the students were required to undergo field exercises applying the instruction received. [redacted] the detailed one-year civil defense instruction was to be given in all "producing", i.e. industrial state enterprises and that the general three-months course was to be given only to "non-producing" enterprises, i.e. - a bank. [redacted] other foundries, mines, and factories comparable to the Baildon Steel Works were giving similar detailed civil defense instruction tied in with those individual installations.

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[redacted] the Presidium of the Stalinogrod Voivodship National Council had required written notification from each state enterprise employing more than a specific number of personnel (the specific number unknown) that it had selected personnel for allocated training facilities and had already begun such a civil defense program.

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[redacted] no instruction was being given in the Baildon Steel Works on civilian defense action in case of atomic or biological attack.

3. First-Aid Course

In conjunction with the Steel Works civil defense training program, from 50 to 80 female employees were attending a three-month course in detailed first-aid measures. [redacted] most of the group were employed in the Steel Works as doctors, medical assistants or medical administrative personnel.

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[redacted] this group met twice weekly, always during

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working hours. [] practical training exercises were included. Each participant in the program was required to wear a dark frock, white armband with a red cross, and white nursing type cap with a red cross on the head band. []

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4. Passive Defense Equipment

[] every employee in the Baildon Steel Works was issued a small first-aid kit which was supposed to be used for the administration of fundamental first-aid in case of accidents or injuries occurring during working hours. [] this kit contained ammonia, valerian, cotton, swab sticks, bandages of various sizes, and adhesive plaster. [] they had been issued to the employees of all production enterprises.

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